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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1814)

Name of Candidate	Dev Vrat Joshi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	505389
Center	Online	Date	24/10/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मे सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी मे छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नो के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र मे किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नो में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Analyse the impact of the Persian invasions on the Indian culture.
भारतीय संस्कृति पर ईरानी आक्रमणों के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Persian Invasions in India especially during Nadir Shah in the 1700s and also the Mughals, whose courtlanguage was persian impacted the Indian Culture in many ways.

(1) Paintings. Painters like Mir Syed Ali & Abdus Samad came with Humayun to India and they created highly beautiful paintings which inspired many other schools like

- Pahari School of Kangra
- Rajasthani School.
- Mughal Miniature.

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(2) Calligraphy - during the mughal rule, Persian language was patronised and it became the court language.
Also, Persian calligraphy in the Kufu & Nastaliq scripts was a highly priced possession.

(3) Dances - In the Kathak dance, the Anarkali suit that is used by female Dancers is also a direct impact of the Persian Invasion on Indian culture.

(4) Music - styles like Khayal (which is the persian word for thought) was a fusion of the Persian & Hindustani style.

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(5) Language - Urdu (which means a camp language developed) which derives a huge amount of vocabulary from Persian and also Rekhta, i.e. highly persianised form of Urdu.

Also, Persian influence on the several other cultural aspects is clearly visible e.g. Naming of towns with Ganj-suffix like Daryaganj is a direct impact of Persian influence.

Hence, it can be said that Persian invasions had a huge & lasting impact on the Indian Culture.

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2. The cultural imprints of India's engagement with East Asia can be witnessed in both the regions. Elucidate with examples.
पूर्वी एशिया के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव की सांस्कृतिक छाप दोनों क्षेत्रों में देखी जा सकती है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian engagement with East Asia has not only helped in cultural ties but also strengthened the current diplomacy of modern India.

Several Cultural Exchanges have taken place - eg. -

① Religion - Hinduism and Buddhism spread in the East and South-East Asian nations. eg. - Majapahit Empire of Indonesia. and Zen Buddhism of China.

② Language - Sanskrit has had a deep impact on the East Asian languages like Burmese,

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and other East Asian languages

(3) Architecture - with religion and philosophy, even architecture flourished. eg - The Pagoda architecture in Indian temples inspired by the Eastern countries whilst, the highly developed architecture eg - Angkorwat Temple complex in Cambodia is an influence of Indian Architecture.

(4) Theatres & Arts - with the spread of religions like Hinduism & Buddhism, even traditional theatres also spread eg - The Indonesian Ramayan & the plays related to Mahabharata.

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(5) Philosophy - of Buddhism and other Indian schools has inspired many regional schools in Both India as well as East Asia. eg - Buddhism developed many forms outside India eg - Zen Buddhism in China and the ~~A~~ Srilanka Theravada.

Hence, it is clear that the deep cultural & people to people connections have been there between India and East Asian Nations due to which Art, Music & Culture has flourished and has deepened our civilization connections.

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3. Give an account of the different schools of Indian philosophy.
भारतीय दर्शन के विभिन्न संप्रदायों का विवरण दीजिए।

Indian Philosophy is said to be the most developed & elaborate school in the world because of the presence of large number of schools as well as both orthodox & heterodox schools.

Indian Philosophy

Orthodox
① Believe in the divine agency
② Mainly 6 in number.
③ Inspired by vedic as well as rational traditions.
eg - Mimansa, Vaishe-shika, etc.

Heterodox
① Some don't believe on God. i.e. Atheists.
② Believed in rationalism & discarded authority of Vedas.
③ eg - Ajaivika, Charvaka, etc

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① Samkhya - by Kapil Muni, which defined initially the world as Prakriti but later developed the concept of Purush & Prakriti.

Purush → Divine Agency

Prakriti → Material Nature

② ~~Nyaya~~ Yoga philosophy - by Patanjali and involved the elements like Asanas, Pranayama, etc.

③ Mimansa - believed in rituals of Vedic texts given by Jaimini.

④ Vaishesika - by Kanad Rishi and believed in theory of Atoms

⑤ Nyaya philosophy - by Akshapada

⑥ Vedanta - The philosophy based on Upanishads

Heterodox School.

* Believed in the rationality

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and on Pratyaksha Praman. Usually did not believe in divine Agency. eg.-

① Ajaivika - these developed as a response to Vedic rituals

② Charvaka - also called Lokayat and believed only in material existence. Popular with merchants and warriors.

③ Buddhism - Developed on teachings of Gautam Buddha. Patronised by many kings like Mauryas (Ashoka), Kanishka (Kushana) etc.

④ Jainism - believed in Thirthankaras and their teachings due to Kevalya.

Hence, Indian schools are very diverse and elaborate.

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4. State the salient features of the Bhakti movement in the medieval period. Also, discuss its role in the growth of regional languages in India.
मध्यकाल में भक्ति आंदोलन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के विकास में इसकी भूमिका पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bhakti movement were a revolutionary phase for the development of spirituality among the common masses.

Characterstics -

① It emphasised on the concept of personal devotion to one chosen god.

② Did not contain any elaborate rituals which would have required the presence of a priestly class

③ Was regional in nature as several nucleus centers developed all over India.

④ Social Upliftment - since they involved participation of people

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from the highest to the lowest castes & classes.

(5) Women empowerment - since even women could participate and achieve spiritual upliftment eg - women saints like Mirabai who rebelled against the stratified society.

Contributions of Bhakti Movement

(1) Development of Regional languages

As now people did not need any priestly class like Brahmins and Maulvis who knew their classical religious languages like Sanskrit & Arabic.

Also, several local saints emerged eg.- Tukaram in Maharashtra wrote in Marathi & Tulsi Das who wrote in Awadhi Khadi Boli

helped in development of the respective regional languages.

② Women Empowerment - as now saints like Mirabai could compose Bhajans and Kirtans in vernacular.

③ Improved the self respect among the down trodden section who earlier were ignored and could not achieve liberation spiritually could now preach and show love to a pessonal deity.

Hence, Bhakti Movement changed the socio-cultural landscape of India & rejuvenated the spiritual and cultural traditions.

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5. With examples of contribution of various rulers, discuss the evolution of Mughal architecture in India.
विभिन्न शासकों के योगदान का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, भारत में मुगल स्थापत्य कला के विकास पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Mughals were considered the pioneers of Indo-Islamic architecture due to their patronage and love for art and their ability to fuse Indian traditions with Islamic & Persian elements.

Some of the most important rulers & their contributions are-

① Babur - who came from Central Asia (Farghana Valley) fused several elements like the dome and arch in the mosques that were built in his time.

② Humayun - was engaged in wars to control his empire

and had to escape to Persia for protection. When he came he brought with him the Persian style.

(3) Akbar - was known for his great love of architecture visible in construction of Fatehpur Sikri where he introduced the Tudor Arch. and huge gateways like the Buland Darwaza.

(4) Jahangir - in his period not much was achieved in Architecture. but he was known for implementing the concept of Chahar Bagh, the symmetrical gardens resembling Paradise.

(5) Shah-Jahan - his period is

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considered as the climax of Mughal Architecture. Known for his fusion of Persian Calligraphy, use of white marble, domes, minarets, Chahar Bagh, etc.

(6) Aurangzeb - In his period, he constructed not many monuments but forts due to his continuous involvement in warfare & annexation. But one famous monument was the Bibi Ka Makbara.

The later Mughals were not very powerful & hence, Mughal Architecture decline but it left an unimaginable impact on the many successor schools eg - Rajasthani Architecture, etc.

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6. Give an account of the Greco-Buddhist art that developed in different parts of India.
भारत के विभिन्न भागों में विकसित हुई यूनानी-बौद्ध कला का विवरण दीजिए।

Buddhism as a religion became very very popular after the death of Buddha and spread far and wide and even reached the western and Central Asian regions.
This led to the development of unique Greco-Buddhist art due to fusion of the Hellinistic elements with the Indian elements.
⇒ The foremost school that developed in this tradition was the Gandhara School. which developed around the present Pakistan-Afghanistan belt.

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This had various influences from the Hellenistic culture due to the rule of dynasties like Indo-Greeks, Bactrians, Parthians, etc.

Some of the features of this school are :-

① The statues & sculptures were made of Grey sandstone.

② Eyes were half-closed.

③ Body was shown with muscles & veins.

④ Less clothing and curly-wavy hair.

⑤ Serious & Philosophical postures.

⑥ Unshaven faces.

⑦ Representation like those of Greek Gods. eg. Zeus and Apollo.

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The main centers where it developed included Taxila & other western regions but soon it spread its influence to the sculptures & statues in other parts of Indian sub-continent.

The Greco-Buddhist art was patronised by rulers like Kanishka of Kushanas dynasty who were new to the fold of Buddhism.

These were considered as the epitome of Mahayana Buddhism eg.- Bamiyan Buddha in the Afghanistan.

Hence, it is clear how deep and glorious was the impact of Greco-Buddhist Art.

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7. Provide a description of Kanishka as a generous patron of art as well as learning and literature.
कला के साथ-साथ विद्या और साहित्य के उदार संरक्षक के रूप में कनिष्क का वर्णन कीजिए।

Kanishka is considered as one of the most liberal and generous art loving kings of Indian history.
He has made numerous contributions in the growth and spread of Buddhism as well as hinduism.

① Initially, he was a devotee of Shiva and was considered as very much devoted to his worship.

② He was one of the most powerful Kushanas and wherever he could, he patronised several painters, philosophers & sculphures in his kingdom.

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(3) Later, he was converted to Mahayana Buddhism by Buddhist monks.

(4) He then patronised the 4th Buddhist Assembly/Council in Kashmir.

In this Buddhist assembly, a large number of Buddhist monks like Ashwaghosh and several sculptures and artists had come.

(5) He was considered with patronising two main schools of Indian sculpture in the Ancient period

- Gandhara School
- Mathura School

The Gandhara school is said to have been deeply

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influenced by Hellinistic Art. while the Mathura school was considered as an Indian school with indegeneous features.

These schools have played a very role in the development of Ancient cultural connections with several different nations.

⇒ It is also believed that he traded with the Romans & the Chinese through the silk route which further influence and Art and literature in the Indian subcontinent.

Hence, Kanishka was a true lover of Art and literature under whom Indian schools prospered.

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8. Give an account of the factors that led to the emergence of Jainism and Buddhism in ancient India. Also highlight their fundamental teachings.
प्राचीन भारत में जैन धर्म और बौद्ध धर्म के उद्भव का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी मौलिक शिक्षाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

In ancient India, the schools of Jainism & Buddhism are considered as the Shramanic Traditions. which came up as a result of the priestly domination in Vedic hinduism which led to the rise of discrimination.

*Some factors for the rise of Buddhism & Jainism are.

① Rituals. - the Vedic hinduism due to its large number of rituals required the priestly assistance. This led to the alienation of the lower sections of the society.

② Discrimination - with the transformation of the

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Varna system in the Caste system (Jati system), the people were stratified on the basis of their birth and hence, discrimination started.

(3) Teachings - of Buddhism & Jainism emphasised the need of toiling in the spiritual aspects and even allowed the discriminated sections to achieve Nirvana & Keval Jnana.

(4) Sanghas & Company of Fellow Preachers - These traditions emphasised on the importance of company (sangha) & hence, people of different socio-economic standing came together.

Their teachings & concepts are as follows -

(1) Buddhism emphasise on the

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Madhya Marg" or the middle Path and emphasised on the 8 fold Path.

② Buddhism highlighted the 4 Arya Satya or Noble Truth. in which Buddha emphasised that the world is full of misery which can be overcome by knowledge.

③ Jainism also rose from the Penance of Tirthankaras like Parshnath & Vardhaman Mahavira.

④ They believed in the liberation through knowledge or "Kevalya Jnana".

⑤ Highlighted the 5 important code of conduct.
(i) Asteya (ii) Ahimsa (iii) Satya (iv) Aparigraha & (v) Brahmcharya

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9. Colonialism in India gained foothold in distinct stages with debilitating impact on the Indian economy. Discuss.
भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित करते हुए भारत में उपनिवेशवाद ने विभिन्न चरणों में अपना आधार मज़बूत किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Colonialism was not an overnight project but rather a gradual process with its various stages that crippled the Indian Economy and as a result disrupted the whole socio-economic fabric of India.

Stages of Colonialism

(1) Mercantilism - when the East India Company arrived in the 1600s as a trading enterprise. Its emphasis was on -
(i) Extracting maximum Profits.
(ii) Gaining maximum concessions eg. - Golden Farman
(iii) Safeguarding its interests against other rival European companies.

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(2) Colonialism Starts - with the rise in the Economic status of the company due to -

(i) Trade Monopoly with India.

(ii) Misuse of the Dastak rights.

(iii) Strong army and navy which thwarted minor opponents.

(3) Diwani Rights - after the Battle of Plassey (1757) & Battle of Buxar (1764), the British ruled as the "humble servants of the Emperor". They had gained the Revenue Rights and this resulted in loss of Revenue to the ~~emperor~~ Nawab which resulted into -

(i) Loss of Patronage for local Artisans.

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(ii) Loss of Purchasing Power of the local population

(4) Crown Rule - After the 1857 Revolt, there was an open and unhindered loot. With charges like the Home Charges including payment of salaries, pensions as well as the -

- Unilateral Free Trade.
- Dumping of British Factory Goods.
- Barriers on Indian Exports.
- Destruction of Agriculture as it was subsistence based & forced in Plantation.

Hence, Britis completely sucked out the Indian Economy and crippled the country in Poverty.

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10. The Swarajists played a crucial role in the nationalist movement, but they had their own limitations. Discuss.
स्वराजियों ने राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई, लेकिन उनकी अपनी सीमाएँ थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Swarajists played a prominent role in the National movement and completely changed the nature of struggle from that of Political inactivity to a movement with People's Participation.

Characteristics & Contributions

① The Swarajists demanded that British should give them their rights through more aggressive means like-
(i) Passive Resistance.
(ii) Strikes & Hartals.
(iii) Boycott of Foreign Goods.
(iv) Use of Swadeshi or local Indian Goods.

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(2) These included leaders like the 'Garam Dal' also a name for Lal - Bal - Pal.

(3) Believed that British were here to exploit and not civilise India.

(4) Derided the moderate methods as the "Political Mendicancy".

(5) Believed in the ability of the masses to uproot the foreign rule & establish swaraj of Indians.

But, they were also faced with some limitations like-

(1) Moderates were widely respected and held dominant positions in the Indian National Congress (INC). eg- The leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji

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and GK Gokhale.

(2) The British had wide constitu-tional & administrative machinery to easily suppress the aggressive methods of Swarajists.

(3) They also did not have a clear plan to how to convert the small movements into an organised movement.

Hence, it can be said that Swarajist were a key pillar of the National Movement but due to their lack of proper organi-sation & plan, they could not achieve much. Also, British used Council Reforms as a tool to weaken the movement as resulted in the 1907 Surat Split.

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11. Highlight the major weaknesses and reasons behind the decline of Later Mughals.
उत्तरकालीन मुगलों की प्रमुख कमजोरियों और उनके पतन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Mughal Empire had been the envy for the world empires. But after the death of Aurangzeb, & the political weakness of later Mughals, it collapsed to doom.

Some later Mughals were mere just for the name sake. eg.- The Marathas held the emperor under their protection in 1772.

*Causes of the Weakness & Decline

① Court Politics. - after Aurangzeb's death, the court politics overpowered the emperors. eg.- The Sayyid Brothers were called the kingmakers due to the influence they enjoyed.

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② Weak Economy - After the Deccan wars by Aurangzeb, the Mughal coffers were almost empty & hence, the empire started to weaken. The sources of revenue declined with the disintegration of the empire.

③ Rise of Other Powers - eg - Rise of the Marathas under the Peshwas - and the British getting hold of the Diwani Rights in Bengal.

④ Disintegration into Successor states - eg - Under Muhammad Shah Rangila, states like Hyderabad (the most affluent of all provinces) broke away and established the independent rule under the Nizam.

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(5) Legitimacy - was lost due to the later policies of Bhadur Shah Zafar, where he tried to interrupt with the Rajputs and ~~chall~~ later Mughals were no match to the Marathas.

Also, the Later Mughals started losing allies due to the lack of power and their policies towards trusted allies like Rajputs, which alienated them.

Hence, Later Mughals due to their political weaknesses, indulgent & lavish lifestyle & economic downfall led to the doom of the Mughal Empire.

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12. Identifying the social and religious evils prevalent in 19th century India, explain how the social reform movements sought to eradicate them.
19वीं सदी के भारत में व्याप्त सामाजिक और धार्मिक कुरीतियों की पहचान करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे समाज सुधार आंदोलनों ने उन्हें समाप्त करने की कोशिश की।

The 18th and the 19th century saw a rise of social-cultural reform movements due to the knowledge about modernity reaching the common people as well as the irrational and superstitious policies of the religious & political heads.

Some evils during the 19th & 20th century were:-

① Caste based Discrimination which ultimately metamorphosed into untouchability on the irrational basis of ritual purity and pollution.

② Widow Remarriage was considered as a taboo

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and it was expected that the widow should commit sati.

③ Sati :- the burning of the widow with her husband's pyre. It was a horrifying practice later abolished by the work of enlightened Indians like Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

④ Child Marriage - Swami Dayanand a once lamented that "Indians are the children of children".

⑤ Superstitions & Obscurantist beliefs - like the Tantric Practices, Tabiz & amulet use led to general degradation of rationality.

These were then overcome by a continuous & hard effort of great enlightened people

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like -

① Raja Ram Mohan Roy - who was a crusader against Sati and other practices which affected society negatively.

② Satyashodhak Samaj - by Jyotibha Phule, who emphasised on education of the downtrodden.

③ Ishwarchand Vidyasagar - who worked for widow Remarriage and women education.

④ Pandita Ramabai - who established the Mahila Arya Samaj for the upliftment & education of women.

hence, Indian socied accepted the ~~[illegible]~~ problems of social evils and tried to improve & reform for a better future.

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13. Provide an account of the role played by India's capitalist class during the Indian National Movement.
भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारत के पूँजीपति वर्ग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए।

The Indian National Movement was not just a movement of any single class but a result of the effort of many different sections of the society.

Initially, the capitalist class was hesitant to support any mass movement of people due to—

① Fears of Revolution & Revolutionary upheaval of their interest. eg.- Due to rise of socialism & communism.

② The Government had the power to cut their supply lines for raw materials as well as for the finished goods eg- Railways & Ports,

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③ They were also concerned about the rising trade-unionism eg - the rise of AITUC by leaders like Joshi.

But soon, the capitalist class realised the importance of the support of common people as well as the continuously changing policies of the government and started to get involved in the Indian National Movement.

① Swadeshi Movement - Saw the participation of the capitalist class due to the mass boycott of the foreign Goods. This encouraged them to patronise and promote the National movement.

② After the world wars, the capitalists lost a big market

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In the European Markets & the American demand for cotton this further pushed them towards the movement.

(3) Prominent Business families like the Parsis - Tata's, etc were proven nationalists who wanted to uplift the Indian Economy and hence participated in movement as well as helped in establishing the Indian Industrial base. eg. The establishment of TISCO as well as the Birlas.

Hence, it is clear that the Capitalist classes played a crucial role in the movement for Independence and provided it with the necessary help.

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14. Throw light on the role played by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in India's freedom struggle.
भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में बाल गंगाधर तिलक द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the foremost nationalist leaders known for his mass appeal and hence, he got the title of Lokmanya.

Role Played by Tilak.

① Cultural Mobilization - Tilak tried to promote a sense of confidence among the masses by inspiring use of traditional symbols like Ganesh Chaturthi and Shivaji Festivals.

② Organisation of Swarajists - He was one of the foremost extremists leaders & known as the 'Bal' of the "Garam Dal"

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(3) Exposed the British Raj - He told that British aimed only to exploit India & not uplift it. He spread his revolutionary ideas in both Marathi & English through papers like Maharatta & Kesari.

(4) Home Rule - He started the Home Rule League in 1915-16 and inspired the ideals of an Indian Sovereign rule based on the "Irish Home Rule." along with contemporary work of Annie Besant's Home Rule League.

(5) Inspired many Nationalists - like the Chapekar Brothers who murdered a British official accused of corruption.

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His ideas of Swaraj and his famous slogan that "Swaraj is my Birth Right & I shall have it" raised the revolutionary zeal among the masses.
He believed in the ability of the masses to shake the very foundations of British rule.
He himself sacrificed a lot by going to the jail multiple times and also inspired the ideas of Swadeshi and Boycott.

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15. How did the Moderates and Extremists differ in their ideology, methods and goals during the Indian National Movement?
भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान नरमपंथियों और गरमपंथियों की विचारधारा, पद्धतियां और लक्ष्य कैसे एक-दूसरे से भिन्न थीं?

The Indian National Congress (INC) had been a huge body with many different socio-ideological grouping two of the most prominent of which includes the Extremists & the Moderates.

Characteristics of the Moderates.

① Believed in the constitutional methods of struggle through - Prayers, petitions and debates.

② Believed in the "noble intentions of the British rule. They only doubted their capacity to modernise Indian & not their Intentions.

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(3) Included highly respected leaders like - G.K. Gokhale, Pherozshah Mehta, Dadabhai Naoroji.

(4) Did not believe in the capacity of the masses.

• Characteristics of Extremists.

(1) Believed in the extraconstitutional means like boycott, passive resistance, etc.

(2) Disillusioned with the British rule, they said that British were here not to modernise but to exploit the Indian Resources.

(3) Included popular leaders like
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- Bipin Chandra Pal, etc.

(4) Believed in the ability of the masses. They wanted

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the movement to be a people's movement.

⇒ The Extremists considered the methods of the Moderates to be 'Political Mendicancy'.

⇒ The Moderates aimed for a dominion status under the British Crown but the extremist believed in 'Swaraj' for the Indian People.

⇒ Moderates did not organise mass movements & tried to negotiate with the British while the extremists utilized the ability of masses to —

(i) Boycott Foreign Goods.
(ii) Use Swadeshi Goods.
(iii) Passive Resistance & Protests

However, both camps played an important role in India's freedom.

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16. The Swadeshi Movement is considered as a watershed moment in India's freedom struggle. Discuss.
स्वदेशी आंदोलन को भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक निर्णायक चरण माना जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swadeshi movement was indeed a watershed moment in the Indian Struggle for Independence. It was a direct conclusion of a long chain of events that finally precipitated in what we call as Swadeshi Movement.

Causes of the Movement.

① Partition of Bengal - in 1905 due to the reactionary policies of Lord Curzon who considered the unity of Bengal as a threat.

② Economic Problems - due to the unilateral Free Trade policy of the British and the continuous Pauperization of the

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Artisans and high rates of unemployment and losses to Indian interests.

(3) Leadership - after the rise of the extremist faction of the INC and the fading of moderate methods, leaders like Tilak, etc who popularised the Indian made goods and appealed to the masses to not use the British made factory goods.

(4) A sense of unity developed in the people. They tied Rakhis to show their unity & solidarity and took baths in the Ganga.

The Swadeshi Movement for the first time organised the masses and united them despite the

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British intentions to divide them on the lines of

- Religion
  - Bengalis.
  - Assamese
  - Biharis
  - Odia.
- ~~Language~~ Religion
  - Hindus
  - Muslims.
- Geography
  - East Bengal.
  - West Bengal.

The movement was so powerful that the British had to revert the partition of Bengal in 1911.

Also, the Capital had to be shifted to Delhi from Kolkata. due to the rising revolutionary zeal in the people.

Hence, Swadeshi Movement completely transformed the Indian National movement.

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17. Explaining the reasons for adoption of the policy of appeasement, highlight its role in the rise of fascist powers in the events preceding World War II.
तुष्टीकरण की नीति अपनाने के कारणों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध से पूर्व की घटनाओं में फासीवादी शक्तियों के उदय में इसकी भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The policy of appeasement proved to be the ultimate disaster for the appeasers. It resulted into a full blown war between the fascists and the Allies.

- Reasons for Policy of Appeasement.

① Communism as a Threat. The western powers saw USSR & communism as their biggest enemy. They wanted to any-way remove USSR and the rise of communism by fueling the rise of the fascists in Germany, Italy, etc.

② Policy of Ring Fence - was adopted by the western Power in which.

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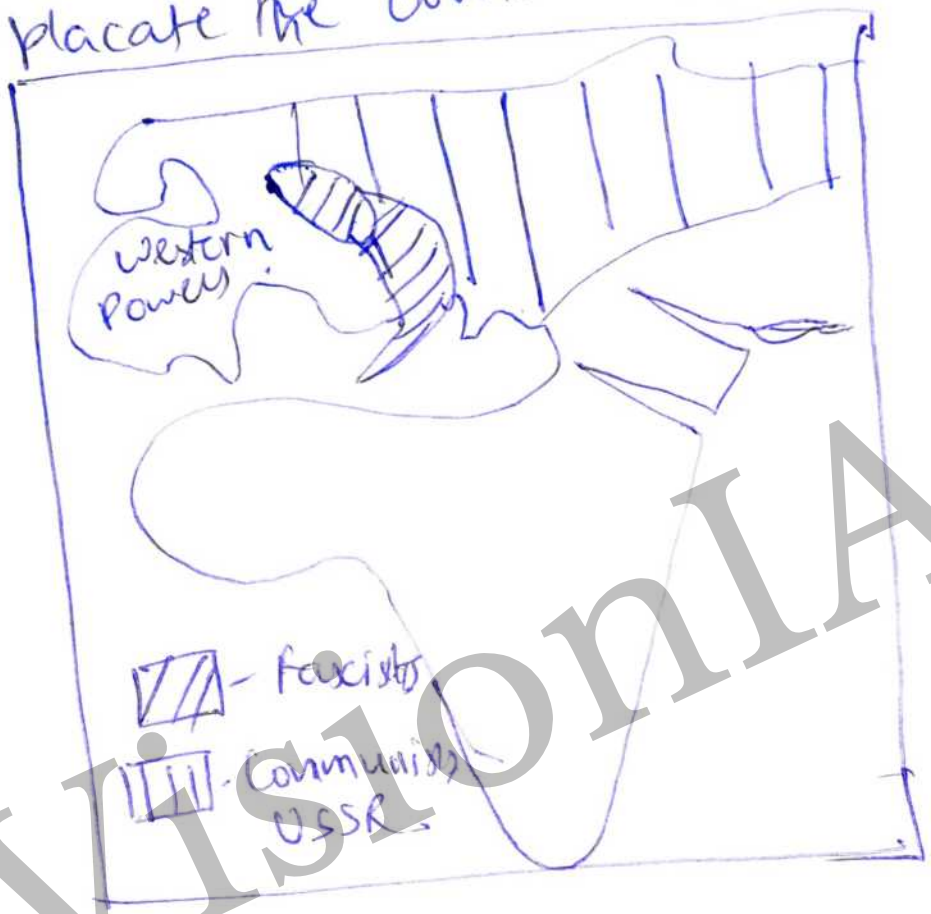
they believed that the rising fascists would automatically placate the communists.



Rise of Fascists.

① The Western powers ignored the annexation of Poland and Czechoslovakia by the German fascists despite being a direct contravention of Versailles Treaty

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(2) They even let Germany rise with military & air force capab-ilities.

(3) Suddenly, the Germany Fascists signed a Treaty of Non-Aggression with the USSR.

(4) This took the Western powers by surprise, but by this time, the German & Italian fascists had strengthened their footholds. This ultimately led to the invasion of France and other Western European countries by the fascists in the form of "Blitzkrieg" which completely surprised the UK, France & their allies.

Hence, the appeasement of the fascists ultimately led to a direct threat to Western Powers & concluded with World war 2.

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18. Bring out the social and political conditions in Russia that led to the October Revolution in 1917.
वर्ष 1917 में रूस में अक्टूबर क्रांति का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाली सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों का वर्णन कीजिए।

The Social & Political Conditions of Russia were most explosive and suitable for a Revolution. This was due to—

① Czarist Regime :- which was only concerned for the wellbeing & luxurious lifestyle of the Czar & his family. While they enjoyed all the best of lifestyle, the Russian Peasants were dying of hunger & famine.

② Despotic Rule :- of the Czar and the advisor Rasputin who arbitrarily exercised their powers on the people and levied unjustified Taxation.

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③ Agrarian Crisis:- while other European powers were undergoing industrialization & a complete modernization, the Czarist regime still propagated feudalism. This lowered agricultural productivity which was due to-

Ⓐ Lack of Investment in Agriculture.

Ⓑ Primitive methods.

Ⓒ Lack of industries.

Ⓓ Food Insecurity & Poverty.

Ⓔ Unemployment.

All these unjustified hardships for the public led to a rising discontent in the masses. Several previous events were also here which had given signs for an upcoming revolution.

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like the confrontations in the 1904 & 1905.
Slowly, the People realized that the only way out was the complete overthrow of the Czarist Monarchy & led to the Revolution of 1917 in October.

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19. Explaining the term Non-alignment, discuss the rationale behind its adoption in the post-colonial era.
गुटनिरपेक्षता शब्द की व्याख्या करते हुए, उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक युग में इसके अंगीकरण के पीछे निहित तर्कों की विवेचना कीजिए।

When the world was being divided in a binary manner into two blocs of pro-capitalism & pro-western vs the pro-Communism & pro-USSR, some newly independent nations came up with a revolutionary concept of Non-Alignment during the Cold war.

Non-Alignment ① Refers to the maintainence of strategic & geopolitical autonomy by not siding with any one block.

② India & newly independent colonies like Egypt, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, etc pioneered the

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Non Aligned Movement.

③ It was organised first time in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

⇒ Rationale Behind the NAM.

① The newly independent colonies did not want to engage in any new conflict that would drain their resources.

② They wanted to focus on reconstruction & restructuring of their political economies.

③ Both the blocs included imperial powers who wanted to establish their hegemony on the bipolar world

④ Taking sides would have antagonised the other & could be detrimental to the newly independent state.

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Hence, the countries like India, Indonesia with their leaders like Nehru, Sukarno, Nasser, etc. came together to define their national interests.

They did not ~~want~~ want any engagement with any imperial power whose may impact their geopolitical autonomy & sovereignty.

Hence, NAM was a very important Foreign Policy tool for India as well as other members

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20. Bring out the differences between colonialism and imperialism, with suitable examples.
उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ, उपनिवेशवाद और साम्राज्यवाद के मध्य अंतर बताइए।

Both colonialism & imperialism are tools through which a strong country tries to exert political, economic and cultural pressures on another country to fulfil and satisfy its own national interests.

Though both terms are used interchangeably in the contemporary use but they are different in various aspects.

① Economic :- while colonialism is a strongly economical concern, imperialism is more aligned to political power. A colonial power will try to extract out more & more resources in order to fulfil

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its economic conditions.
eg.- India was a British colony and the British exploited India by -
(i) Unilateral Free Trade.
(ii) Extraction of Raw Material
eg.- Cotton, Timber, etc.
(iii) Goods of England had a huge market in India.

(2) Political.- While an imperial power is more concerned about its political foothold in a region. eg.- Imperial rule of Japan forced all its territories to accept the emperor as their sovereign. All their occupied territories were politically controlled by the mother country.
Whilst, colonies like India had some political autonomy and could ask for and

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achieve a dominion status under which they would be ruled by local rulers who had to accept the sugerainity of the British Crown.

Hence, though both are closely related concepts but are used interchangibly. Both have been the tools of imperi-al forces to subjugate and exploit the other countries to fulfil selfish national interests.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1839)

Name of Candidate	Dev Vrat Joshi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	505389
Center	Online.	Date	28/09/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. An independent umbrella body that brings the various central investigative agencies under one roof holds the key to shoring up their credibility. Discuss. (150 words) 10

With increasing complexity of crimes eg - Cyber crime & financial frauds, a unified agency can help reduce the contrions & discrete investigation.

Benefits of Umbrella Body

1) Can save resources & promote easy coordination.
2) Will also reduce contrions investigations & raids on the accused.
3) Multiple bodies & different jurisdictions causes turf wars.
4) The crimes are no longer isolated & are done with a

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combination of tools.

5) It will be easy to hold the body accountable.

Issues & Challenges

1) It could lead to over centralization of powers.

2) Might become too unwieldy due to many types of crimes - eg - money laundering, terrorism, cyber crime, etc.

3) Different bodies ensure specialization.

4) It would require multiple statutes & amendments.

5) Single body would still require many departments.

Hence, a properly studied & calibrated approach is needed to rationalize investigative bodies.

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2. Discuss the significance of the Doctrines of Pith and Substance and Colourable Legislation with respect to Centre-state relations in India. (150 words) 10

Doctrine of Pith & Substance & Colourable legislations have been invoked by Supreme Court to handle the assymetric powers of center over state.

Significance of Doctrine of Pith & Substance.

1) It ensures that powers of legislation under one's jurisdiction, if are true in their spirit & even if encroach upon other's jurisdiction, do not become ultra vires.

2) It ensures separation of powers along with a practical.

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approach to constitutional values.
eg- Used when conflict arises on Seventh schedule.

Significance of Doctrine of Colourable legislation.

1) It states that what cannot be done directly, must not be done indirectly.

2) It ensures that legislative loopholes are not exploited for practical purposes.
eg- Use of ordinances unscrupulously.
Hence, these doctrines have helped Supreme Court to uphold true values of constitution.

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3. Do you agree with the view that there should be simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies in India? Discuss with suitable arguments. (150 words) 10

The Law Commission had suggested simultaneous elections in one of its papers. Recently, even Election Commission has said that it is ready for simultaneous elections.

Need of Simultaneous Elections.

1) As due to continuous elections, legislators are always on election mode.

2) This causes governance deficit → Teachers are employed on duty.

3) Also economic activity is disturbed due to election phenomenon like MCC.

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4) Elections also involve sensitive issues like Caste, religion, etc which can affect communal fabric.

5) Continuous elections cause election fatigue.
↳ People become apathetic.

Challenges- 1) Hung assemblies & coalitions governments can cause break in election cycles.

2) By elections also need to be considered.

3) There is no gaurantee that dissolution will not occur

4) It can cause intermixing of issues. (National vs State)

5) Would be a logistical nightmare.
Hence, a carefully thought out & consensus based approach is needed

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4. Discuss the need for codification of parliamentary privileges in India, in light of the uncertainty and ambiguity around them. (150 words) 10

Article-105 & Article-194 of constitution provide for Parliamentary privilages for the Parliament & State legislatures respectively.

Need for codification

It is said that un-codified privilages are the ultimate privilage. Hence, needed codification as -

1) Prevent persecution of journalists - Last year, Maharashtra Legislature questioned a journalist on publication of proceedings.

2) Put effective checks on unbridled powers.

3) Should be confined to ensuring

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freedom of speech & expression & must not hamper other branches. eg- Immunity from judicial duties.

4) To enable transparency & accountability.

5) As house can punish for its contempt.
↳ can be misused for gagging.

6) Make Parliamentarians responsible for their actions & speeches.

Hence, even though they need protection, the privileges must be rationalized & codified.

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5. While the Civil Services Board can be a step forward in making the Indian bureaucracy more effective, it has its own issues which need to be addressed. Analyse. (150 words) 10

Civil services Boards is set up to deal with the transfers, postings & promotions of Bureaucrats. It is formed under the stimulus of the TSR Subramanian Judgment by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Benefits of Civil services Board.

1) Provides career stability
↳ Tenures & postings.

2) Reduces political interference & punishment postings.

3) Provides for a more transparent & accountable process.

4) Better governance is ensured.

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Final decision still rests with political masters.

Issues Associated.

Process of decision making is not objective.

May form nexus with politicians

Not all states have formed.

Hence even though SC has ordered; CSBs have still not been set up. Govt can ensure a more motivated & productive bureaucracy with better governance outcomes.

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6. Highlight the potential of India Digital Ecosystem Architecture (IndEA) 2.0 in transforming the ecosystem of service delivery in India. (150 words) 10

IndEA provides an ecosystem & architecture for a unified development of digital ecosystem.

Potential of IndEA

1) It can provide more inter-operability in design & production.

2) It can provide uniform standards.

3) Can promote an open source and community contributed system.

4) It will be more decentralised.

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5) It can be more discrete yet interconnected.
↳ can be customized as per requirements.

Hence, it is clear that IndEA can provide a more democratized digital framework. eg - Meghalaya has launched its MeGRA.

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7. What is Civil Registration System? Highlight its importance and discuss the measures taken by the government to bring about improvements in it. (150 words) 10

Civil Registration System holds the important demographic data like Birth, death, etc. for government sources.

Importance of Civil Registration System.

It is guided by the Registration of Births & Deaths Act.

1) Provides vital statistics for government for policy formulation.

2) Provide for access to benefits & privilages. eg - Birth related benefits in PM-MVY.

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3) Important for legal claims & documentation. eg- Death Certificate for spouse to access pension.

4) Recognizes the very legal existence.

5) Demographic data for government.

Steps taken by Govt

- Digitization of Records
- Promotion & Awareness.
- Ease of filing documents
- Authorized Registrars in States.

Hence, civil registry system can help keep correct and verifiable record of population for government database.

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8. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, provides an effective mechanism for empowerment of the intended beneficiaries in the society. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

Prohibition of Employment of Manual scavengers Act is an effective measure against issues like human performed disposal of excreta from dry latrines, sewer cleaning, etc. to ensure dignity of people.

Benefits of Act:

1) Provides for rehabilitation of manual scavengers.
2) Requires ban on construction of dry latrines.
3) Mandates provision of protective gear.
4) Involves heavy penalties on offenders.

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Issues. But all has not been as smooth & planned as-

1) Still, many people die practising manual scavenging.

2) Conviction is evaded by offering alibi & due to improper evidences.

3) It is mostly a caste based occupation.
↳ Needs social reform as well

4) Government must institutionalize protective practices.

5) NGOs & civil society have failed to participate.

Hence, it is a social as well as legal issue that needs Jan Andolan & Jan Bhagidari.

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9. Discuss the reforms that must be undertaken to strengthen the World Trade Organisation in order to address the vulnerabilities in the present global trading system. (150 words) 10

WTO is the global watchdog of equitable trade practices and ensures free & fair opportunities are available. But due to structural & functional issues it requires reforms.

Need For Reforms.

1) Dominated by powerful western countries who seek access to developing markets.
2) Agreements are assymetric. eg - Agreement on Agriculture is violated by developed world.
3) Has failed to prevent trade wars.
4) China has refused to abide by

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its norms.

5) Global protectionism & risky disruption of supply chains

6) Tough & unequal Intellectual Property Rules. eg- Product Patent

Reforms to be taken.

1) Regular elections in the dispute settlement body to fill vacancies. eg- Currently lying vacant due to deadlock.

2) Ensure fair rules. eg- Process Patent instead of Product Patents.

3) The unilateral moratorium on levy of taxes on digital products must be done away with.

4) Agreement on Agriculture & Peace Clause must be resolved once & for all.

Hence, WTO must reform to regain its legitimacy.

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10. State the significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Also, discuss the need for a legally binding Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) agreement.
(150 words) 10

UNCLOS are the rules governing global maritime boundaries in order to rationalize economic & security interests.

Significance.

1) Provide for a comprehensive & elaborate demarcation of maritime boundaries.
2) Provides for dispute resolution under ITLOS (Tribunal).
3) Accepted by majority of the countries.
4) Provides well defined & practical solutions of Innocent Passage from Territorial waters.

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5) Provides for well defined and demarcated exclusive Economic zone.
↳ Passage is free.
↳ But, exclusive right of the nation on mineral & natural resources.

Need for Legally Binding BBNJ.

1) Solve any imperialistic claims by any nation.
2) Prevents tragedy of the commons.
3) Supports SDG-17 (cooperation internationally).
4) Prevent IUU (Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing).
5) Protecting global commons.

Hence, UNCLOS & BBNJ are suitable for cooperative solutions to International issues.

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11. Critically assess the role played by the National Human Rights Commission as a watchdog of human rights violations in India. (250 words) 15

Due to the efficient and effective work done by NHRC, GANHRI has accredited it with Grade "A". NHRC also works according to the Paris Principles.

Role Played by NHRC.

Acts as Human Rights watch dog as-

1) Enjoys the power of a civil court.
   ↳ can enforce attendance.
   ↳ seek documents & associated witnesses.

2) It is a statutory body &

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derives its power from Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

3) Undertakes investigation of cases of Human Rights violation
↳ can take suo-moto cognizance.

4) visits jails, institutions, etc to ensure all rules are followed.

5) Due to its composition, which is very representative, it can understand concerns of vulnerable sections. eg - One member & compulsorily women & heads of NCW, NCPCR, NCSC, etc are ex-officio-members.

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6) Can suggest punishment & compensation to authorities.

7) Has its own manpower of investigators. → can also seek further assistance

Constraints- 1) It can not enforce punishment or give compensation.

2) Advice is only advisory & not binding.

3) There is a limited window within which cases must be lodged.

4) Due to executive's role in selection of member & fixing service conditions, autonomy is compromised.

5) Vacancies hamper functioning.

Hence, NHRC can further be strengthened by autonomy & proper manpower for ensuring Human Rights.

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12. Discuss how the integration of information and communications technology (ICT) in the dispute resolution processes will help in overcoming the challenges associated with the functioning of courts and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) forums. **(250 words) 15**

There is a pendency of 4.7 crore cases in Indian judiciary (as per National Judicial Data Grid). Hence, ICT can help leverage technology & deliver speedy justice.

Benefits of ICT in enhancing functionality-

1) Services like e-courts can ensure more wider & accessible. availability of justice. eg- Even remote hilly areas can be connected.

2) ADR can be benefitted by

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organizing arbitration & conciliation proceedings informally and more frequently.

3) ICT can reduce requirements of investing in physical spaces.

4) Facilities like e-signature, Digilocker, etc under Digital India can help in safe exchange of documents and signatures.

5) The cases can be heard more frequently from any location.

6) Inter-court communication can be enhanced.

7) Services like SUVAS can help in can help bridge language barriers.

8) Services like SUPACE can

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help in reducing time lag between court orders & execution.
↳ in giving bails.

Challenges. 1) Digital divide and digital illiteracy can be an impediment.

2) There is a threat of data breach as we donot have a data protection law.

3) Villages need to augment their infrastructure eg- Common Service Centers (CSCs).

4) Language & other related barriers.

5) A capacity building is essential for secretarial staff to handle digital records.

Hence, ICT can help in speedy justice but must be supported with a data protection framework

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13. Despite various provisions concerning disqualification of legislators under The Representation of The People Act, 1951, the issue of criminalization of politics is still unresolved to a large extent in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

As per Association of Democratic Reforms, more than 30% of legislators have criminal cases against them.

Causes of ineffectiveness of RPA, 1951

1) As per ADR, candidates with criminal history are twice as likely to win
2) Parties do not concern about criminal charges as they aim for votes.
3) As per RPA, 1951, anyone with offence with punishment of more than 2 years is disqualified. but, litigation takes years to complete

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4) Lack of proper awareness among voters promote caste based politics.
↳ even if candidate is criminal.

5) Election commission cannot ~~adjudicate~~ ~~or~~ enforce violation against candidates.

6) Criminal candidates have money & muscle power.

7) Polarization in society causes voters to overlook such concerns.

8) Model code of conduct is not a statutory law.

Way forward

1) These can be solved by promoting ethical issues,

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2) Voter awareness camps can be held.

3) ECI has introduced ECI-KYC (Know Your candidate App).
↳ has all criminal history.
↳ declaration of income & assets.
↳ available online
↳ easily accessible.

4) Special courts (fast track) & Tribunals can be set up.

5) Supreme court judgements must be enforced.
eg - Giving reasons to select candidates in 2 national newspapers.

Hence, criminalization of politics must be fought tooth & nail for an egalitarian & just society.

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14. It is time for reforms, which recognise that urban local bodies (ULBs) need permanent, buoyant revenue sources to match the growing demands of an increasing urban population. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

Urban local bodies suffer from constant drought of funds due to non-utilization of own tax revenue powers & low devolution from state governments.

Need for Permanent Revenue Sources

1) Devolution from states is inadequate due to political rivalries & state's own poor economic capacity.

2) Urban governance faces issues due to lack of funds.
↳ Lack of proper sanitation & maintainence.

3) Without own tax revenue

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Collections, ULBs evade accountability.

4) Rise in population & urbanization has created issues like slum proliferation, land encroachment.

5) Also, issues of untimely & irregular elections only compounds problems.

Ways for permanent, broad revenue.

1) ULBs must exercise their taxing powers. eg- property tax, entertainment tax, etc.

2) Money can be charged for utility services like sanitation,

3) Municipal bonds can be introduced for fund mobilization.

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4) State governments can devolve more functions.

5) Reducing corruption among officials to realize proper revenue.

6) Tax filing can be made online for transparency & ease for customers.

Hence, robust & well funded ULBs will ensure the urban governance improves & India can improve its rankings in Indices like SDG, & most-livable cities index.

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15. The role of the civil society organisations (CSOs) in India is changing in contemporary times and has become increasingly more complex. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

The World Bank defines civil Society as the 3rd pillar after market and the state. Civil society organizations can help in better extension of services & provide voice to people.

Changing Role of Civil Society

1) Civil society has evolved from just being the voice of people.

2) They actively partner with state to provide services & act as its arm. Bachpan Bacho Andolan is actively cooperating with government for child welfare.

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3) For welfare schemes, they actively participate in beneficiary identification.

4) Government nowadays relies on CSO for extension of information & awareness.
↳ Their rapport with public is good.

5) CSOs are no longer just pressure groups but actively promote job opportunities, eh.
eg- SHGs like Kudumbshree & Lijjat

6) Can be drivers of social & cultural change. eg- Promotion of women sanitation.

Challenges - due to their delp

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engagements and interacting with society they have a huge impact which can sometimes be unhealthy. eg-

1) Recently IB highlighted how CSO organizations are hinding developmental projects.

2) Some CSOs are involved in religious conversion.

3) CSOs have also been used by foreign agencies to spur insurgency eg- Naxalism.

4) Some ~~ate~~ CSOs like Amnesty International have created issues internationally. eg- Kashmir propaganda.

Hence, CSOs must be properly utilized for promoting growth & development.

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16. Though the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) aims to address the inequity in development in India, there are a number of issues which plague the scheme. Discuss. (250 words) 15

MPLADS provides for a corpus of ₹ 5 crore for MPs to fund infrastructure in their constituencies but they have raised many issues.

Issues with MPLADS.

1) CAG has highlighted how only 16% of funds are utilized.

2) Separation of powers is affected as MPs are executing works entrusted for the Executive.

3) It leads to the problem of March Rush due to non-use of funds.

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4) Chances of collusive corruption are high. eg- MPs can misuse funds on ~~ex~~ superfluous projects.

5) The method of functioning is very indirect as MPs can only recommend
↳ to be executed by district administration.

6) Unnecessary drain on exchequer & overreach into state's jurisdiction.

Way Forward. 1) NCRWC, 2nd ARC ~~& Panchi~~ have recommended abolition of MPLADS.

2) Instead of MPLADS, these funds can be used to

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replenish local bodies like Panchayats & ULBs.

3) MPs should rather suggest their opinions in PRIs.

4) CAG has also suggested that MPLADS hardly created a durable impact.

Hence, MPLADS can be abolished as per NCWRC & instead alternate ways can be discovered like empowering district administration or local bodies.

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17. Highlighting the factors responsible for the growth of EdTech sector in India in recent times, discuss its benefits. Also, state the concerns associated with it. (250 words) 15

Ed-tech sector is one of the fastest growing sectors of economy with CAGR of about. It combines education & ICT.

Factors Responsible for Growth & benefits

1) Cheaper & accessible internet has made online education affordable.

2) The customer acquisition cost is very low for Edtech.

3) Pandemic has given a push to Edtech sector. & we have more than 5 Edtech Unicorns now.

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4) EdTech products are cheaper as compared to physical setup.

5) They offer more customisable courses.

6) Even government promotes e-learning for augmenting physical learning eg.- MOOCs, Swayam, ePG pathshala, etc.

7) Has a wider coverage & can be accessed remotely from anywhere.

8) Learning is at one's own pace.

Concerns Associated.

1) In absence of a data protection law, data is vulnerable.

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2) Excessive use can cause Attention Deficit Disorder & damage eyes.

3) There have been cases where products availed on EMI, on nonpayment, harassed customers.

4) Digital Divide can cause inequalities.

5) Risks associated with cyber-crimes.

6) Neglects the importance of social interactions.

7) Some suggest their growth is a bubble.

Hence, EdTech can create a revolution when augmented with proper rules & regulations & safety mechanisms.

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18. Bring out the role of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers in delivering health services in rural India. Also, suggest the measures that can be taken to overcome the challenges faced by them. **(250 words) 15**

Recently, WHO's director general recognized the role played by ASHAs in pandemic & awarded them with Global Health Leaders award.

Role played in health service delivery

1) They are volunteers from local communities. & can ensure doorstep delivery.
2) Conduct surveys and create awareness about government schemes.
3) Have good rapport with the local people.
4) Conduct vaccination drives of

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They were instrumental in Pulse Polio campaign.

5) Advice & create awareness in Family Planning matters.

6) Provide maternity services to pregnant women & lactating mothers.
↳ ensure that benefits reach the grass roots eg - PM-Matru Vandana Yojana.

7) Played a pivotal role in COVID-19 vaccination.

Challenges Faced.

1) They are volunteers, hence get performance based incentive
↳ which are very low.

2) Can suffer from sexual harass-ment at work.

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3) Not properly skilled.
↳ only eligibility is class 10th
4) Work in high risk environments and come in contact with many ill.
5) Do not have any proper social security.
6) Many challenges occur especially in rural hilly areas.

Way forward - 1) They can be provided formal employment.
2) This could secure income security. Also wages should be increased.
3) Must be provided with adequate training.
4) Proper protective gears.
Hence, ASHAs have been the real frontline heroes for many decades.

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19. Discuss the various concerns that have arisen for India after the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. Also, suggest the measures that India should take in the given context. **(250 words) 15**

Afghanistan was taken over by Taliban in August 2021 when USA withdrew. But, it has created a socio-economic crisis that might spillover in South Asia.

Concerns Associated:

1) USA has blocked Taliban's resources & funds. This has led to overreliance on opium cultivation for income.

2) This could aggravate internal security in India. e.g. - Drugs smuggling from border states like Punjab.

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3) Also, Taliban can support radical extremist organizations like LeT, Hizbul Mujahideen, etc.

4) Pakistan can use Taliban & Haqqani Network for infiltration

5) India's investments in Afghanistan may go bust. eg - Salma dam, Parliament Building, etc.

6) Religious minorities are persecuted in Afghanistan.
↳ can cause refugee crisis.

7) People to people relations are good with Afghan citizens.
↳ They also seek refuge
eg - Recent protests in New Delhi by Afghan Nationals.

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8) It can hamper our Connect Central Asia Policy ~~of~~
↳ as it passes via - Afghanistan.
↳ Chabahar Port → Zaranj Delaram → Central Asia.

Measures to be taken.

1) India should atleast establish contacts with Taliban.
2) Indian citizens must be repat-riated.
3) Minorities like Sikhs can be provided refuge.
4) India can send humanitarian aid like food grains.
5) India can utilize western QUAD for talks.
6) Our concerns must be conveyed.

Hence, India needs a praymatic strategy yet should ensure national interests along with condemning terrorism.

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20. Bangladesh is not only a key part of India's "Neighbourhood First policy" but also crucial for the "Act East policy". In this context, discuss the steps taken by the two countries to strengthen their relationship. **(250 words) 15**

Bangladesh has been a reliable partner in South Asia and is the country with which we have largest bilateral trade in South Asia. Hence, it is an important pillar in our Act East Policy.

Importance of Bangladesh

1) Strategic location in Indian Ocean.
2) large bilateral trade.
3) Has helped in ensuring India's internal security
eg - handed over Naga insurgents

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4) Provides opportunity to directly connect to North Eastern region.

5) Important member in regional groupings like SAARC.

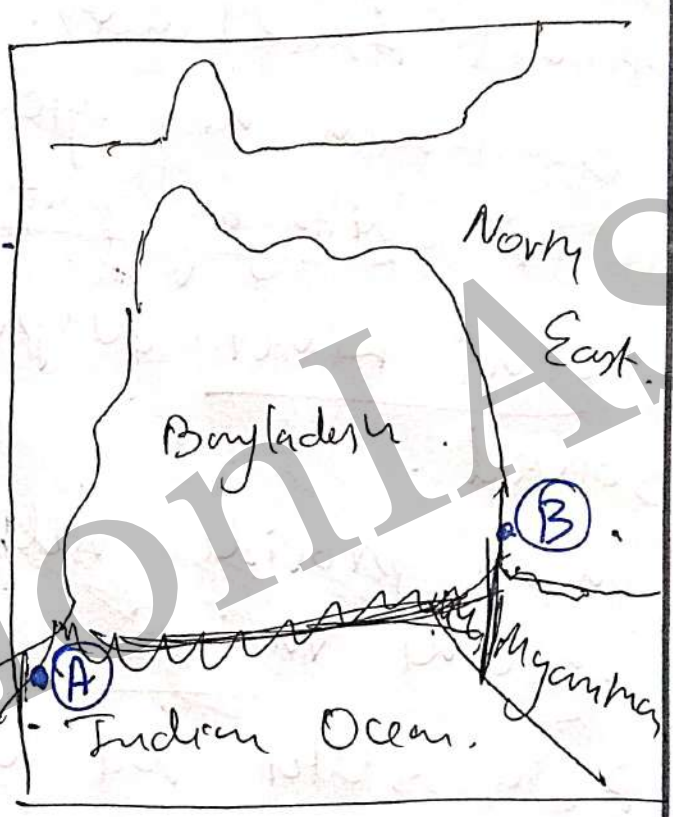

Fig-1.

A = Kolkata
B = Tripura via Chittagong.

* Steps Taken by Two Countries to Strengthen Relations.

1) BBIN - Motor vehicles agreement to provide interconnectivity.

2) Important partners in the

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BIMSTEC.

3) Border disputes were resolved peacefully. eg- by 100th Constitutional Amendments.

4) Bangladesh has offered access to its Chittagong port.

5) Teesta River dispute has been solved.

6) India provide help under vaccine maitri.

7) Both states are collaborating for Sundarbans conservation.

Hence, Bangladesh can be a reliable ally in IOR. India can help it with infrastructure and grants to reduce Chinese influence & for a secure Indo-Pacific

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2071)

Name of Candidate	Dev Vrat Joshi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	505389
Center	Online	Date	27/07/23

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1.

Call us

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1. There are arguments that bills of national importance should be placed before the Inter-State Council prior to their introduction in the Parliament. Discuss in light of the issues that have been observed in the passage of bills in the Parliament in recent times. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व के विधेयकों को संसद में पुरःस्थापित किए जाने से पहले अंतर-राज्य परिषद के समक्ष रखा जाना चाहिए। हाल के दिनों में संसद में विधेयकों के पारित होने के दौरान अवलोकित मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The constitution provides for an Interstate council under Article - 263. These are set up by president and must meet frequently to provide consultative federalism.

Issues observed in recent times in passage of bills.

① Hasty passage of bills without proper debates.
→ As per ADR, per bill discussion time has reduced significantly.

② Circumventing the committee scrutiny. → not referring for committee stage.

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(3) Misuse of money bill provision to pass bills circumventing Rajya Sabha. (eg) Aadhar Case.

(4) Not following proper state ratification. (eg) As was seen in Multi state cooperatives Bill

Thus, prior to parliament, bills can be put on interstate council as

(1) Will help allay federal concerns

(2) Aligned with recommendations of Sarkaria Commission (1988).

(3) Cooperative federalism as per Punchhi commission.

(4) Will build better concensus.

Thus, Interstate council can help provide a more democratic approach to national legislations

g importance -

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2. Discuss the role played by the Directorate of Enforcement in the investigation of offence of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws. (150 words) 10

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग के अपराध और विदेशी मुद्रा कानूनों के उल्लंघन की जांच में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Enforcement of money laundering laws and foren law are handled by statutory body of Enforcement Directorate. that works under the Department of Revenue in Ministry of Finance.

Role Played by ED in investigation of offences.

① Works under laws like FEMA, 1999, PMLA, 2002, Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018, COFEPOSA, etc.

② It is a multidisplinary body that investigates money land-

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ring, forex manipulation, etc.

(3) Files an Enforcement Case Information Report (ECIR) to book for offences.

(4) As per Supreme Court, ED's members are not part of police when enforcing such laws.
↳ Thus, self incrimination clause is taken away.

(5) Has expertise in cross borders financial crimes.

(6) Helps to align Indian laws with FATF guidelines.

Thus, ED is ensuring the probity in country. It must also ensure that it is equipped to deal with modern crimes like use of crypto for money laundering.

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3. The Indian Constitution has been successful in providing a framework for liberal democracy to flourish in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10
भारतीय संविधान भारत में उदार लोकतंत्र के विकास हेतु एक ढांचा प्रदान करने में सफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indian Constitution has ensured that liberal democracy flourishes and at the same time democratic institutions are safeguarded.

Constitutional Framework for liberal democracy.

① Article-19 - ensures freedom of speech and expression.
↳ foundation of a liberal democracy.

② Article-21 Ensures right to life and personal liberty.

③ Article-32 - The very soul of the constitution and the very heart of it as per Dr Ambedkar.

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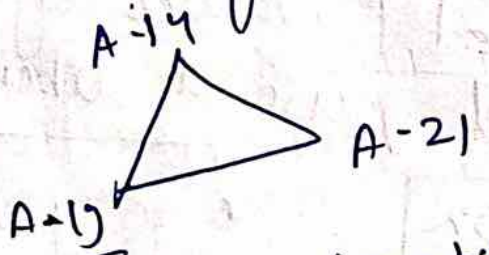
↳ Also, ensures liberty is maintained via writs (eg) mandamus..

(4) Article-17 have ensured that civil rights are not violated.

(5) Strong constitutional bodies like CAG, Election Commission, UPSC, etc that are fiercely independent,
↳ protect democratic institutions.

(6) Article-14 completes the golden trio of liberty



Thus, Indian constitution provided a robust and liberal democracy with sufficient checks & balances.

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4. The Central Information Commission plays a key role in empowering people through information. In this context, discuss the issues faced by it and suggest measures that are required to strengthen the institution.
(150 words) 10

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग सूचना के माध्यम से लोगों को सशक्त बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, इसके द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस संस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Central Information Commission is a statutory body established under the Right to Information Act, 2005. It is the highest appealate body at center level for appeals.

Issues faced by CIC.

① The recent amendments to CIC in 2019 have diluted the safeguards and independence of CIC.

② It has reduced the tenure from 5 to 3 years.

③ Salaries and terms & conditions are now as per

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centers discretion.

(4) Huge backlog of appeals that are unresolved.

(5) Large number of vacancies.

(6) It still doesnot have an oversight over State Information Commissions (SICs).

(7) Since, government appoints its members, it can dilute independence

Way Forward. (1) Can be given a constitutional status.

(2) A more diverse collegium for appointment.
- currently dominated by center.

(3) Working conditions must be fixed and not changeable after appointment.

Thus, CIC can be overhauled by providing more independence and powers as were there earlier. eg when IC = Election Commission,

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5. What do you understand by the "principle of subsidiarity"? Discuss its importance in the context of India. (150 words) 10

"समनुषंगिता के सिद्धांत" से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Principle of subsidiarity involves providing as much autonomy to the lower levels of governance as possible. It ensures that higher levels take up cases only when lower levels cannot handle them.

Importance in Indian Context:-

① It can help provide autonomy to grassroot level governance institutions.
eg Taxation powers to Panchayats.

② Ensures that higher levels manage overall framework while lower levels implement them.

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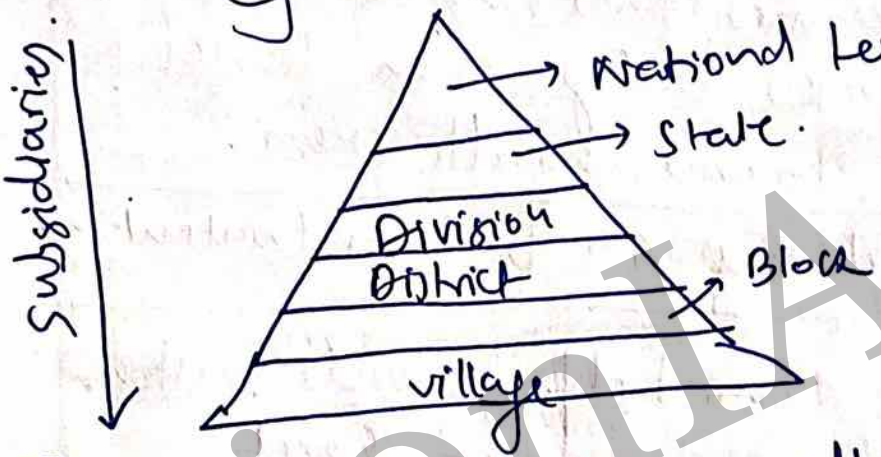
(3) Effective in creation of participative democracy that is decentralized.

(4) Very effective for Indian federation

(5) In multi-level planning.



(6) However, it requires effective delegation of resources, funds, human capital, etc.

Thus, principle of subsidiarity can help fulfil goals of Gram Swaraj and a more granular governance.

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6. Bringing out the differences between political parties and pressure groups, discuss how pressure groups play an important role in improving governance and democratic processes in India. (150 words) 10

राजनीतिक दलों और दबाव समूहों के बीच विद्यमान अंतरों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में शासन (गवर्नेंस) और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं को बेहतर बनाने में दबाव समूह कैसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

Political parties are associations that directly participate in democratic processes while pressure groups aim to influence policy from outside.

Political Parties	Pressure groups.
① Contest elections	① Donot contest elections.
② Wider social base	② Narrow base (only promote interest of members).
③ Influence policy by coming to power	③ Influence policy by influencing the policy makers.

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④ Methods used like election campaigning and legislating (law).	④ Methods used include protests, lobbying, advocacy think tanks, etc

Importance in democratic processes & governance

① Give voice to marginalized sections.
eg Caste Organizations like DICCI.

② Influence policy and make government aware about sectoral issues.
eg FICCI, CII taking up business issues.

③ Create awareness & educate public. eg Campaigns.

④ Non-violent way to influence policy.

Thus, pressure groups have deepened democratic roots of India.

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7. The practice of separation of powers in the Constitutional scheme of India and USA is distinct in its own way. Examine. (150 words) 10
भारत और यू.एस.ए. की संवैधानिक योजना में शक्तियों के पृथक्करण का कार्य अपनी व्यवस्था के अनुसार भिन्न है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The concept of separation of powers was propounded by Montesquieu in his book, "The Spirit of Laws". Now, concept of separation of powers have taken up distinct forms as per polity of a country.

* Differences in constitutional schemes of USA & India regarding separation of powers.

USA	India.
① Strict separation between all the 3 organs.	① Not strict separation between Executive & legislature (Rather fusion of powers).

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(2) President not responsible to legislature.	(2) Executive is responsible to lower house.
(3) Strong judiciary with judicial review. (due process of law).	(3) Strong judiciary but follows procedure established by law (Article-21) but, changed after Maneka Case 1978.
(4) Legislature impeaches president	(4) Legislature withdraws the confidence (eg) No confidence motion.

Thus, both nations have evolved their own respective Checks and balances as per political traditions and polity systems. (eg) Article-50 talks about separation of judiciary and executive only.

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8. "The moral value of fundamental duties would not be to smother rights but to establish a democratic balance by making the people conscious of their duties equally as they are conscious of their rights". Discuss.

(150 words) 10

"मूल कर्तव्यों का नैतिक मूल्य अधिकारों का दमन करना नहीं होगा, बल्कि लोगों को अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति उसी रूप में जागरूक बनाकर एक लोकतांत्रिक संतुलन स्थापित करना है, जिस प्रकार से वे अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए।

As per Gandhiji, we must respect our duties as much as we care for our rights. Thus, Indian constitution has fundamental duties not to smother rights but to make people active participants (& not passive recipients).

Importance of Fundamental Duties

① Ensure that people are aware of their constitutional obligations

② Being non-justiciable, they do not coerce the people

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but are rather just gentle reminders.

(3) Contain high moral and ethical principles that are aligned with Indian values and traditions.

(eg) Respecting dignity of women, protecting forest and wildlife.

(4) Help bring about the best in Indian citizens → can help in personal growth.

(eg) Developing scientific temper.

Thus, there importance can be established from the fact that even though the Morarji Desai government amended many changes of previous

government, it did not touch fundamental duties.

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9. Discuss the impact of the proclamation of National Emergency on Fundamental Rights in India. Also, highlight the various Supreme Court judgments in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत में मूल अधिकारों पर राष्ट्रीय आपात की उद्घोषणा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के विभिन्न निर्णयों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

National Emergency can be found in Article-352 of Indian Constitution. As per Dr Ambedkar, it is an extraordinary device to handle contingencies by turning the nation unitary at one go.

Grounds
- War
- External Agression.
- Armed Rebellion.

(Amended in 44th Constitution Amendment)

Impact on Fundamental Rights

(1) During External Emergency

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- Take away all articles as per presidential order under Article-359 except Article-20 & 21.
- Do not affect Article-19.

② During Armed Rebellion- affects internal stability.
- Thus, as per Article-358, Article-19 is also restricted.
- Only those grounds suppress Article-19 as are mentioned in it.

Important Supreme Court Judgements.

① ADM Jabalpur Case - took a narrow view of Fundamental Rights.

② Minerva Mills Case (1980) - National Emergency can be

Challenged in court of law on grounds of Malafide.

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10. The Seventh Schedule is a relic from the colonial past inherited from the Government of India Act, 1935 which needs to be revisited for improving Centre-state relations. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सातवीं अनुसूची भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 से विरासत में मिले औपनिवेशिक अतीत का एक ऐसा अवशेष है, जिसका केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में सुधार के लिए पुनरीक्षण किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Seventh Schedule provides for the 3 lists of Center, State and Concurrent subjects. (Article-246). These, are rigid but can be flexible during contingencies like emergency etc

Need for a Revisit.

① Dominated by center
- Most important subjects.
- More number of items.
- Residuary Powers with center (Article-248).

② Center can legislate over State list during 5 grounds.
(i) National Emergency
(ii) State emergency etc.

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(3) Center can unilaterally alter the composition of the 3 lists.

(4) 42nd Constitutional Amendment brought education, environment, etc on concurrent list.

(4) Center overpowers the state even in concurrent subjects.

(5) Rajya Sabha can empower center by resolution.

Way forward: (1) Sarkaria Commission has supported current distribution.

(2) Also, as per Sarkaria Commission, states must be consulted on concurrent list.

(3) Extensive use of Interstate Councils for consultation. Thus, seventh schedule can help minimize conflicts & tug wars when decisions are exercised by way of cooperative federalism.

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11. Technology has the potential to bring drastic changes in the field of law and transform the court system. In this context, discuss the need for digitization of Indian judiciary and challenges faced in this regard. (250 words) 15

प्रौद्योगिकी में कानून के क्षेत्र में व्यापक बदलाव लाने और न्यायिक प्रणाली को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय न्यायपालिका के डिजिटलीकरण की आवश्यकता और इस संबंध में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

As per CJI Dy Chandrachud, Indian Judiciary must be inclusive and accessible. In this regard, technology can be a great enabler.

(eg) Live Proceedings of the Supreme Court initiated by the e-committee of Supreme Court.

Need for Digitization of Indian Judiciary.

(1) Can help increase the accountability of Judiciary.

(eg) National Judicial Data Grid keeps track on judicial pendency.

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② Accessibility can be increased defying geographical barriers.
(eg) e-courts through the Common service centers.

③ Use in assistance of judges for better decision making.
(eg) Use of AI platforms like SUPACE.

④ Reach the last mile by vernacular languages
(eg) AI tool of SUVAS for translations.

⑤ Brings transparency and increase people's trust on judiciary.
(eg) Voluntary live proceeding by Patna High Court.

⑥ Use of efficient and speedy

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justices.

eg FASTER portal for electronic transfer of jail release orders.

Challenges faced.

① Digital Divide in rural areas.
② Low digital literacy among masses.
③ Lack of resources with judiciary
④ Many judiciary has poor infrastructure
↳ due to lack of funds from state.
⑤ Apathy from government side in complying with judiciary's needs
⑥ Lack of capacity building among judicial staff

Thus, e-technology can help in wider dissemination of justice and make the process quick, smooth and efficient.

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12. Even after three decades of constitutional amendments, India is yet to decentralise power to local self-government institutions in the true sense. Discuss. Do you agree with the view that Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan will be able to develop the governance capabilities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)? (250 words) 15

संवैधानिक संशोधनों के तीन दशकों के बावजूद, भारत में अभी भी स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं का वास्तविक अर्थों में शक्तियों का विकेंद्रीकरण किया जाना शेष है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) की शासन (गवर्नेंस) क्षमताओं को विकसित करने में सक्षम होगा?

The local governments were given constitutional status through the 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts. But, the essence of decentralization remains to be fulfilled due to issues of funds, functions & functionaries.

Causes of Lack of complete decentralization.

(1) Finances are the root cause due to limited resources of State and low own resource generation by PRIs.

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② Overlap of functions between state government and local bodies.
(eg) Irrigation, water and sanitation, etc.

③ Some states have not allowed local bodies to collect their own taxes.
↳ Non-compulsory functions

④ The state governments see local body politicians as rivals thus, lack of coordination.

⑤ Bureaucratic hurdles like the Block level officers cause slowdown of process.
↳ Local functionaries have to continuously visit them for everything.

⑥ Poor capacity building of local functionaries.

⑦ Low resources with the only 2 tiers esp. intermediate

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Potential of Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)

RGSA has aimed to increase the local potential as -

① Capacity building of local functionaries.

② Use of technology in developing Gram Panchayat Development Program (GPDP).
↳ using tools like - e-Gram Swaraj

③ E-technology using tools like Audit Online for social audits.

④ Awareness generation and use of local resources like taxation, levies, etc promoted.

Thus, RGSA has the potential to truly fulfil the Gandhian ideals of Gram Swaraj & DPSA Article-40.

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13. With 98% coverage in rural India, cooperatives are the mainstay of rural economy ensuring sustainable livelihoods and income for people. Discuss. Also, state the recent initiatives taken by the government to improve the functioning of cooperative societies and make them more effective.

(250 words) 15

ग्रामीण भारत में 98% कवरेज के साथ, सहकारी समितियां ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था का मुख्य आधार हैं जो लोगों के लिए स्थायी आजीविका और आय सुनिश्चित करती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, सहकारी समितियों के कामकाज में सुधार तथा उन्हें और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The constitution was amended (97th constitutional Amendment Act, 2011) to provide constitutional status for cooperative societies. (Article-43B).

Contributions and importance in livelihoods and incomes.

① Cooperative societies have been the basic tool to mobilize resources and skills.

② They have helped in promoting entrepreneurship at rural levels and have helped in capacity building.

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(e.g.) Lijjat Papad → successful women's cooperative.

(3) Provide diverse participation from all sections.

(e.g.) Seats are reserved for women and vulnerable sections in the Boards.

Case Study - AMUL has attained success by utilizing the cooperative model. It had mobilized farmers with expertise of enterprise to become a market leader. Thus ensuring better incomes & livelihoods.

(4) Women become empowered.
↳ financial independence
↳ social upliftment.

(5) Work on the principle of benefit sharing and pub

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promote equitable growth.

But, they also faced challenges like → Corruption in management
→ lack of autonomy due to political interference
→ Lack of democratic functioning due to domination by some sections

Thus, Government had taken steps like.

1. New Ministry of Cooperation.
2. Lowered fees on new cooperatives.
3. Overhaul of GeM portal.
4. Eased the working regulations for PACS.
5. Promoted 10 crore FPOs under PACS.

Thus, cooperatives can be an effective tool for rural poverty alleviation and job growth.

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14. Governance of inter-state rivers in India suffers from various issues due to conflictual federalism. Discuss. Also, highlight the mechanisms which can be utilised to resolve inter-state river water disputes in India.
(250 words) 15

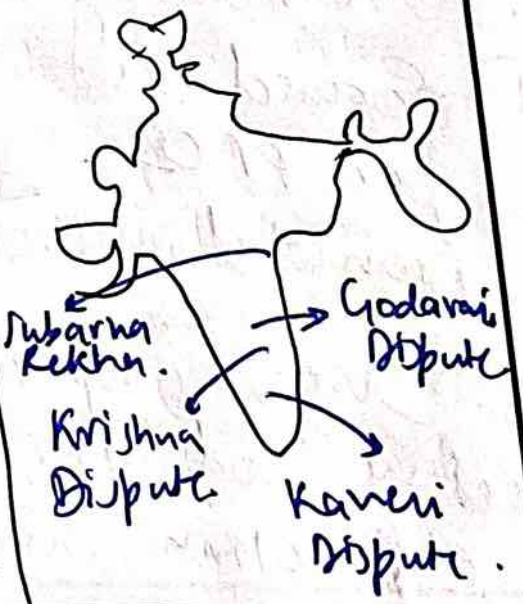
भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदियों का प्रबंधन परस्पर विरोधी संघवाद के कारण विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रस्त है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन तंत्रों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनका उपयोग भारत में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

Inter State water disputes occur due to limited capacity of river but conflicting requirements by different riparian states. Thus, constitution had provided for Article-262 to resolve inter-state water disputes.

Issues in Governance of Inter-State Rivers.

① Poor functioning of River Boards.

② Increased demand for water during summers in states.



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(3) Upper Riparian States act without consulting lower riparian states

↳ (i) Cauvery River in Mettur Dam between Karnataka & Tamil Nadu.

(4) Failure of tribunals set up under Inter-state Water Dispute Act, 1956

↳ Long Delays.

↳ Judgements not acceptable to states.

(5) Rising population in upper Riparian States further causes reduction of water share for lower riparian states.

(6) Lack of proper data collection on river flow affecting scientific distribution and litigation.

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Mechanism to solve disputes.

① Overhaul the River Boards Act, 1956.

Case Study: Tennessee Valley Authority has been successful in cooperative management of river in all riparian states.

② Give strict time frames to tribunals under Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

③ Utilize Mechanism of Inter state Councils (A-263) and zonal councils.

④ Use newer mechanisms like ~~NIT~~ NITI Aayog for a technologically sound solution. (Governing & Regional Council).

Thus, with cooperative federalism inter state disputes can be resolved

Vision IAS

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15. A dysfunctional criminal justice system, absence of well-considered legislation and need for domain expertise, are being seen as the new challenges for the Indian judiciary. Discuss. (250 words) 15

एक दोषपूर्ण आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली, सुविचारित कानून की अनुपस्थिति और डोमेन विशेषज्ञता की कमी को भारतीय न्यायपालिका के लिए नई चुनौतियों के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The state of dysfunctional criminal justice system can be highlighted from the fact that 77% of prisoners in the prisons are undertrials (As per NCRB). This needs resolution to prevent travesty of justice.

Cause of Dysfunctional System & Challenges to Judiciary

① Misuse of police power of power.

② Slow judicial proceedings due to overburdened judiciary
↳ 4.4 crore cases pending in lower Judiciary (NJDG)

③ Lower capacity of prisons

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↳ As per NCRB, average occupancy is about 150%

(4) Colonial era laws like IPC, CrPC, etc.
↳ provision that are vague and unjust
(eg) section- 124A & 153A.

(5) Judicial vacancy are high.

(6) Lack of representation in Judiciary (only around 14% females).

(7) Poor investigation and forensic capabilities of police and investigation agencies.

(8) Overlap of crime control, law and order and forensic investigation work.

(9) Judicial tortures & custodial deaths.

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Way Forward.

① Use of innovative and technological solutions
(eg) Body Cams on Police.

② Filling up judicial vacancies.

③ Use of Alternate Dispute Resolution (eg) Gram Nyayalaya, Family Courts.

④ separating investigation functions from law and order.
↳ Prakash Singh case.

⑤ Implementing Malimath Committee recommendation on reform of criminal justice system

Thus, government has recently taken up overhaul of colonial legislations like IPC, CrPC. More Proactiveness can help make a just society.

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16. To what extent has the anti-defection law been able to address the issue of political instability in India? Discuss with suitable arguments.

(250 words) 15

दल-बदल विरोधी कानून भारत में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के मुद्दे को किस हद तक हल करने में सक्षम रहा है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Anti-Defection law was introduced through the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985 adding the 10th Schedule to the Indian constitution.

Need for Anti-Defection law

- Check money power & corruption.
- Caused political instability → weak ruling majorities.
- Unethical and a fraud against public's faith.
- Curb floor crossing.

Extent of success of anti-defection law.

① Law has provided stability in

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governments during coalation era.

(2) Provided a legal mechanism to punish unethical behaviour breaking trust of voters.

(3) Curbed the influence of money and post in cabinet as ministers.

(4) But we also find that it has created issues by exploiting loopholes.

(5) eg Instead of retail defection we find mass defection.

eg Recently in Maharashtra.

(6) Also, as the speaker/chairman decides on defection, he can delay the disqualification of it suits his political party.

(6) As seen in previous Karnataka Assembly.

(7) It also affects independent voices because a whip can call for disqualification if a member goes against party line.
↳ Breach of freedom of speech.

(8) Mature democracies donot penalize floor crossing. eg USA & UK. It only shows laws are needed to enforce ethics.

Way forward (1) Amendment to curb mass defections

(2) Clause on voting against party can be removed.

(3) Dhay discretion of speaker must be removed and decision must be given by Election Commission
↳ 2nd ARC.

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17. Though the Indian Constitution provides a clear division of legislative powers between the Union and states with each being supreme within the spheres allotted to them, this division is tilted towards the Union. In this context, discuss the powers of the Parliament to legislate on subjects in the State List. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि, भारतीय संविधान संघ और राज्यों के बीच विधायी शक्तियों के स्पष्ट विभाजन का प्रावधान करता है, जिनमें से प्रत्येक उन्हें आवंटित क्षेत्रों में सर्वोच्च हैं, तथापि यह विभाजन संघ की ओर झुका हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, राज्य सूची के विषयों पर कानून बनाने की संसद की शक्तियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The constitution provides for a clear division of legislative power under Article-246 and 7th schedule of the constitution. But, constitution also maintains a tilt towards the Union. eg - Article-248 - Residuary powers with Union.

Powers of Parliament to legislate on State list.

The constitution has provided 5 grounds for Union to exercise legislation on State list.

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① During National Emergency.

- Though state legislature is not dissolved, parliament can still legislate on state list.
- State comes under the full directional control of the center.

② During State Emergency.

- Though the state legislature may not be dissolved (suspended animation).
- Executive is dismissed.
- Parliament legislates on state list.

③ On the Request of 2 or more states.

- Only when 2 or more states request the parliament.

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- Only parliament can then remove / revoke such a legislation.

(4) When Rajya Sabha Passes a resolution to that effect.

- Rajya Sabha may pass a resolution to legislate on state list.
- It could also be used to meet any unforseen circumstance

(5) To meet any ~~constitution~~ International commitment

eg giving force to issues like water sharing via rivers.

Thus, Constitution has provided enough flexibility to the center to meet emergencies and take actions in the interest of Indian Federalism. Also, Punnchi Commission suggest a consultative & cooperative federalism.

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18. Despite the benefits of wider representation of women in the judiciary, Indian courts have significantly fewer women as compared to men. Discuss. Also, suggest some measures to bridge the gender gap in Indian judiciary. (250 words) 15

न्यायपालिका में महिलाओं के व्यापक प्रतिनिधित्व के लाभों के बावजूद, भारतीय न्यायालयों में पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं की संख्या काफी कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय न्यायपालिका में लैंगिक अंतराल को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

As per National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) only around 11% women in district courts are judges. Similarly, women make-up hardly 8-10% of high court judges. This shows the dismal position of women representation in the Judiciary.

Benefits of wider Women Representation

- Women will feel safe & represented
- Better understanding of women issues
- Gender Perspective
- Inclusivity

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Causes of fewer women in Judiciary.

① Strict criteria to be selected for State judicial service
↳ minimum 7 years of experience & within 35 years.
↳ Difficult for women during pregnancy & child birth.

② In higher judiciary, lack of women representation in the collegium

③ As per Supreme Court, in lower judiciary women do not even have separate toilets.

④ Poor women representation at the Bar.

⑤ Poor infrastructure and unsafe working conditions.

⑥ Lack of protection to judges at lower levels.

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Measures to bridge the gaps in Indian Judiciary.

① Modifying the minimum experience and age criteria.

② Promoting better infrastructure like separate toilets, separate Chambers, etc as per the Supreme court.

③ Ensure protection to lower courts judges.

④ Collegium must recruit more women.
(e) As was done by CJI NV Ramanna.

⑤ Ensure a women is represented at collegium.

⑥ Affirmative Action policies.

Thus, an inclusive and diverse judiciary would ensure

a more just and humane criminal justice system.

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19. Elaborate on the fundamental aspects in which the Indian Constitution differed from its contemporaries despite being a post-colonial document. (250 words) 15

उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक दस्तावेज होने के बावजूद भारतीय संविधान के उन मूलभूत पहलुओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए, जिनके संदर्भ में यह अपने समकालीन संविधानों से भिन्न था।

Indian Constitution was ransacked from all the world's constitutions but was accordingly modified for unique Indian conditions as per Dr Ambedkar.

Despite being post-colonial document it had progressive ideals.

Differences in fundamental Aspects from its contemporaries

① Adopted a secular approach while contemporaries took up religious basis.
(eg) Pakistan became an Islamic Republic.

② Adopted Republicanism while our colonizers were constitutional

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monarchies.

(3) Adopted universal adult suffrage despite high illiteracy and poverty. (Article-326) while other nations gave women representation even later. (eg) In UK.

(4) Focussed on planned economic model.

(5) Affirmative Action policies had aimed to correct historical injustices.

(6) Provided a federal character and tilt towards further decentralization.
↳ (eg) DPSP Article-40 on Panchayats.

(7) Protection of minorities and

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unique cultural practices.
(eg) Article- 25 to 28.

(8) Enshrined protection to vulnerable and marginalized groups.
(eg) Schedule - 6th & Schedule 5th to protect tribal autonomy and culture.
while other contemporaries like Brazil discarded them.

(9) Adopted a culture of Unity in Diversity (eg) No national language while contemporaries like Pakistan imposed Urdu. & led to its disintegration.

Thus, Indian Constitution is the most robust yet flexible document that has protected the rights of people and at the same time allowed

progressive actions (eg) Land Reforms. (9th Schedule).

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20. The tribunalisation of justice though considered to be an effective step is fraught with several challenges. Discuss in light of the Law Commission of India's report on the working of tribunals in India. (250 words) 15

हालांकि, न्याय के ट्रिब्यूनलीकरण को एक प्रभावी कदम माना जाता है, लेकिन इसमें कई चुनौतियां भी विद्यमान हैं। भारत में अधिकरणों की कार्यपद्धति पर भारत के विधि आयोग की रिपोर्ट के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Tribunals ensure that justice is done by subject experts as well as helps reduce burden on courts. They are provided in the constitution under Article - 323A & 323B. from the 42nd constitutional Amendment.

Benefits and Effectiveness of Tribunals.

① Based on flexible procedures like principles of natural justice and not strict laws like IPC, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, etc.

② Provide the insights and

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decision making by subject experts. (eg) NGT.

(3) Low fees and burden.

(4) Provide for binding decisions. to ensure justice & closure

(eg) Central Administrative Tribunal.

(5) Provide for appeals to high court & supreme court. (L Chandra Kumar Case, 1997)

(6) Can be set up as per needs and demands by center (323A) & States (323B).

But, Law Commission had highlighted multiple issues in recent reports that have affected tribunals. as

(1) Non-uniform structure of tribunals.

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(2) Non-uniform service conditions of members.

(3) Expert members are usually retired bureaucrats.
→ parking lot for retired bureaucrats.

(4) Lack of proper diversity of members.
(eg) Should be found by search cum selection committee headed by Cabinet Secretary.

(5) High number of vacancies.

(6) Large number of pending cases.

(7) Appeals to higher courts defeats their purpose.

Thus, government has decided to overhaul tribunals and close down redundant

tribunals. (eg) FCAT. Also, it is planning to bring out a bill in this regard.

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